

SHEEPFOLD.

Sheep are inveterate lickers of salt, and it is conducive to their general health. Next to grass, there is hardly anything more essential. It is cheap; put it where they can have it at will.

Hot-House Lamb.

Hot-house plants and hot-house fruits and flowers both are common enough, and dear enough for that matter, like all dainties taken out of their season. "Hot-house lamb," however, is a subject not known to the everyday-eater, observer or reader. This peculiar, artificially forced meat luxury is a toothsome dish for angels and dainty fairies.

All animals have their season. The natural season for the commercial spring lamb is in June, and on until its name is sheep. The hot-house lamb is distinctly out of its natural season. It is a hot-house product, and of hot-house growth, bred by artifice and nurtured by artifice—all in the artificial atmosphere of a well-banked, evenly-heated and carefully-watched barn. The ground work is laid by richly fattening the mother early in the fall of the year. Each breeder has his own secret process for developing this maternal ewe of the anticipated lamb. Under the imposed conditions of fat the lambs are dropped early. They are immediately put in the even-temperatured, banked-up barn or hot house to hasten the growth of the new market delicacy. The mother, as well as the lamb, must be well cared for, for a shaft of wintry air would be fatal to either. The best foods are again put secretly with each breeder. The hot-house carcasses of these forced bodies get into the market about five months ahead of their natural season. The first shipments arrive for Christmas, when, in the regular order of nature, they would not arrive till June. The carcasses of these younglings weigh from 25 to 35 pounds, half fat and all, and naturally command fancy prices, fetching about 30 cents per pound wholesale, skin, head and all. Choice cuts reach up to 75 cents per pound retail. The season for these lambs is from December to May.—*National Provisioner*.

Sheep Eating Weeds.

The American Sheep Breeder points out the fact that many plants usually classed as weeds, are in pastures often eaten by sheep, either to give variety to their diet or for the tonic effect on their systems. It mentions the common dandelion, parsley, yarrow, and even thoroughwort, as desirable for this use. In England, sheep growers purposely sow yarrow when laying down pastures for sheep, and also the narrow-leaved plantain. Most of these are somewhat bitter to the taste, and the liking for what is bitter seems to be a peculiarity of the sheep, which often leads it to eat leaves that are poisonous rather than medicinal. It is possible that all these plants have medicinal qualities, but the sheep does not know enough to doctor itself with them, as sheep are often poisoned by eating leaves of laurel when allowed to run where that poisonous plant grows. We have known sheep to be poisoned when an overdose of cherry leaves was probably the cause. The leaves of the cherry, peach, almond and of the common oleander all contain prussic acid, and are all poisonous when eaten in any quantity.

It is chiefly we think when pastures are dried up, and the sheep's appetites are clamorous for some green thing, that these fresh leaves are most attractive to them. Yet we should hate to leave even dried leaves of the cherry, almond or peach where sheep could eat all they liked of them. The craving for something bitter probably explains why sheep will eat the tender shoots of nearly all deciduous trees, which are almost invariably bitter to the palate. With regard to anything uncleanly as regards animal excrements or blood, the taste of the sheep is more refined and sensitive than that of any other farm animal. But it unquestionably does have a liking for what is bitter to the taste, and will eat the small, wormy apples that a hog will turn up his nose at, while the hog will pick its favorite food among tithe that no sheep could be brought near enough to touch. In the early summer, while the small, bitter, wormy apples are falling, the sheep is, therefore, a much better scavenger in the orchard than is the hog.

BEEFY NOTES.

The farmer who accepts improved machinery and other things which make agriculture a better occupation, should not be slow in showing his confidence in thoroughbred stock.

Grade Shorthorn cows are popular among farmers. They produce good beef calves and many of them are excellent milkers. Those that carry good udders are sold at good prices in many markets.

Prof. Thomas Shaw of the Minnesota Agricultural College, told the Live Stock Breeders' Association of Illinois that "the idea of growing pigs from generation to generation without grass or clover is too absurd for anything."

A well-tanned hide of a Galloway beef is almost equal to a buffalo robe, and is worth from \$10 upward, depending upon the style and finish. The long, heavy coat of hair gives a special value to that breed, and the hide is sometimes worth as much as the carcass.

With good management, that farmer

One Dose

Tells the story. When your head aches, and you feel bilious, constipated, and out of tune, with your stomach sour and no appetite, just buy a package of Hood's Pills.

And take a dose, from 1 to 4 pills. You will be surprised at how easily the pills will dissolve, and the headache and biliousness, rouse the liver and make you feel happy again. 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

makes the most money who grows different crops and feeds them out to different kinds of stock. The work is distributed more evenly throughout the year, there is less risk of loss, and better opportunity for taking advantage of the market.

Hon. J. A. Teel says, any young man can safely be assured of a fortune in 25 years if he will establish a herd of pure bred cattle, even on a small scale, retaining the females and selling the surplus bulls. No higher achievement for the farmer, or more profitable farm stock is bred than pedigree cattle.

A Mt Carmel, Penn., man sold his son-in-law a half interest in a cow, and insisted it was the front half sold, calmly appropriating all the milk, while he forces the young man to feed and water the cow twice a day. The cow recently hooked the old man, and is now suing the son-in-law for damages.—*Boston Globe*.

Ensilage is not a complete ration, of course, but it furnishes a very ready means for aiding in making a complete ration when fed in connection with other foods which the farmer can always obtain. The cows and other stock need succulent food in winter just as they do in summer, to be at their best. Ensilage fills the bill.

There is no better root for cows than the parsnip. It has the advantage that part of the crop may, if need be, be wintered in the ground where it has grown. The parsnip, unlike the beet, makes a rich milk. It is equal to the carrot in this respect, and undoubtedly, like that root, helps to color winter made butter. Parsnips are a favorite winter feed of Jersey and Guernsey farmers, who by its use have been able to breed cows whose high butter color has become hereditary in those breeds. No doubt the parsnip feeding is in part responsible for the color of Jersey butter.

FRUIT NOTES.

Is it not possible that in our endeavor to grow a good apple for export we are to some extent hurting our home market trade? Have we enough of such fruit as appeals so strongly to the taste of the buyer that every one eaten seems only to give the stronger desire for another? We fear not. The Baldwin, high though it ranks among our winter apples, is only of that class for a short time, being usually too hard in early winter to be eaten raw, and in the spring often becoming a little insipid in flavor. There are some exceptions, we know, because all Baldwin's are not alike. The Ben Davis can scarcely be called a good apple for eating at any time unless cooked, and the Spy does not suit every taste, and often loses its fine flavor.

The size of apples is a more important consideration than is sometimes thought. A very large apple is not desirable, nor is a very small one likely to be demanded unless it has some very decided merit, as with the Lady apple or some of the crab used for decoration or making a superior conserve. An apple, that under good culture, is of full medium size, will, other things being equal, be the most profitable to the grower, because the most satisfactory to buyers, either as dealers or consumers. Two serious objections exist to very large apples—the loss incurred by defect or injury of a single fruit, and the difficulty of disposing of them about the person, in pockets or otherwise. No dealer likes to handle a very large apple, unless some particular beauty or excellence enables him to get a very large price for it.—*Farm Journal*.

Keep Sheep in Apple Orchards. Now that it is safe to take sheep without any danger of being laughed at we want to say something in favor of getting a few sheep and keeping them in the apple orchard. They will eat the small, bitter apples that the pigs will not touch and if fed a gall of oats each peat day they will after a summer in the orchard come out fat in the fall, besides leaving their manure evenly distributed under the trees. Care should be taken to prevent the pasture getting too poor, so the sheep do not get enough to eat. If they are at all starved, the sheep will gnaw at the apple bark, and once they get a taste of this, it will never be safe to put them in an apple orchard again. It is not best way to place them in young and rapidly growing orchards, whose bark is always tender. The rough bark of old bearing orchards does not tempt them unless they find sap-sprouts growing on them.

THE FRENCH LAW ON OLEOMARGARINE. The manufacturers of oleomargarine in this country who think our laws controlling their product are severe, will find by looking into the law passed by the government of France, last April, that it is much more severe. Any changes made in the manufacture or buildings must be declared within three days. All oleomargarine factories are to be under the surveillance of one or more special inspectors, appointed for the purpose by the ministry of agriculture, and the opening and closing of factories must be declared to the inspectors by the proprietors or their agents.

Notice of any alteration in the hours of work must be given at least forty-eight hours in advance and all work is interdicted, except during the hours indicated. All buildings, cellars, caves, etc., connected with the factories are to be

closed within three days. All oleomargarine factories are to be under the surveillance of one or more special inspectors, appointed for the purpose by the ministry of agriculture, and the opening and closing of factories must be declared to the inspectors by the proprietors or their agents.

Strawberries. Strawberries have wintered very well, especially where well protected, and the prospects now are very favorable for a great crop; but there may be something happen that will greatly reduce the crop, such as excessive rains, or a hail storm, droughts we care but little for as they rather favor our interest.

Hanover Point, Me. E. W. WOOSTER.

ADVANCE IN VALUES OF BEEF CATTLE.

The reports of the "opening guns" of the spring sale season are reverberating loud and long. It was a heavy broadside. It has blown away all doubt as to the status of beef cattle breeding, all as to the profit in well-selected stocks. It has served to drive indecision from the minds of the timid and put fresh faith in the hearts of the coura-

geous. It has forced home the conviction that the protracted depression is at an end, that the turn in the long lane has been reached, that the values of first-class beef stocks are on a decidedly higher level. Of course we shall hear the usual protests from men who are always catching on to the tail-end of opportunity. They will rub their sleepy eyes and decide that they were not expecting the procession to pass them at such a rapid rate. They were doubting Thomases, but the events of the past two weeks ought to startle them into belief. The men of little faith in the industry will soon be hard to find. The temper of the trade has now been tested thoroughly and a confidence is revealed that will certainly exert a reviving influence throughout the entire industry of beef cattle breeding.

Mr. Mt Carmel, Penn., man sold his son-in-law a half interest in a cow, and insisted it was the front half sold, calmly appropriating all the milk, while he forces the young man to feed and water the cow twice a day. The cow recently hooked the old man, and is now suing the son-in-law for damages.—*Boston Globe*.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble and both need the same remedy. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, will build up and strengthen weak and unhealthy kidneys, purify the diseased, kidney-diseased blood, clear the complexion and soon help the sufferer to better health. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest in its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, such as weak kidneys, catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble. It is sold by druggists, in fifteen cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

When writing please mention reading this generous offer in *Augusta Farmer*.

opened at any time at their request. The articles intended for the production of margarine must be inscribed by the maker in a special register, and the inspectors will examine and test the accuracy of the entries and assure themselves of the non-injurious character of the materials used. It is ordered that no coloring matter of any kind shall be added to the margarine directly or indirectly. All margarine dispatched from the factories is to be entered in special registers and inspectors will verify the dispatch and see that the labels and packages are in accordance with the law. All depots and shops for the sale of margarines are to be a sufficient distance from those places intended for the sale of butter to prevent fraudulent substitution.

The inspectors are empowered to take samples of margarine and send them for analysis and microscopical examination, and carriers of goods are required to place no obstacles in the way. The report of the analyst is sent to the registry of the tribunal of the arrondissement, and also to the manufacturer, and if the analysis is not questioned, it is forwarded to the procurer of the republic. If, however, the analysis is questioned, the third sample is to be submitted to a chemist expert selected from a list supplied to the ministry of agriculture by the president of the tribunal of the arrondissement, and also to the manufacturer, and if the analysis is not questioned, it is forwarded to the procurer of the republic. If, however, the analysis is questioned, the third sample is to be submitted to a chemist expert selected from a list supplied to the ministry of agriculture by the president of the tribunal of the arrondissement, and also to the manufacturer, and if the analysis is not questioned, it is forwarded to the procurer of the republic.

In this country close and constant attention must be given to the enactment and enforcement of laws for the protection of dairymen. The main point is to make sure that oleomargarine or imitation butter of any kind is sold for just what it is. If such products are all that is claimed for them by makers and sellers they certainly should be sold on their merits, and for just what they are, instead of being palmed off as genuine butter, as they usually are. To prevent such imposition eternal vigilance will be required.

F. W. MOSELEY.

A BOOK ON COCOA AND CHOCOLATE.

Walter Baker & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass., have just published a handsomely illustrated quarto of 72 pages, full of interest, entitled "Cocoa and Chocolate: A Short History of Their Production and Use." It contains a large amount of valuable matter relating to the cocoas and chocolate and their food value as determined by distinguished chemists and physicians. In conclusion a sketch is given of the famous house of Walter Baker & Co., the oldest and largest establishment of its kind on this continent. Some copies of rare old prints are introduced into the text, and the various stages of picking, curing, and preparing the fruit for domestic use are represented by engravings from photographs taken in the West Indies, Ceylon, and at the mills in Dorchester.

A recent estimate of the total amount of crude cocoa exported from the tropical regions in which it is grown, based partly on official figures and partly on expert estimates, is about 150,000,000 pounds per annum. Guayaquil, Ecuador, bears the list of exports with about 33,000,000 pounds. The British island of Trinidad comes next, with about 22,000,000 pounds.

In the United States the increased consumption of cocoa in recent years has been even more striking. The amount retained for home consumption in 1860 was only 1,181,054 pounds, about 35 of an ounce for each inhabitant.

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Parsnip Complexion.

A majority of the ills afflicting people to-day can be traced to kidney trouble. It pervades all classes of society, in all climates, regardless of age, sex or condition.

The swallow, colorless-looking people often meet are afflicted with "kidney complexions." Their kidneys are turning to a parsnip color, so is their complexion. They may suffer from indigestion, bloating, sleeplessness, uric acid, gravel, dropsy, rheumatism, catarrh of the bladder, or irregular heart. You may depend upon it, the cause is weak-unhealthy kidneys.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble and both need the same remedy. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, will build up and strengthen weak and unhealthy kidneys, purify the diseased, kidney-diseased blood, clear the complexion and soon help the sufferer to better health.

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A GRAND PREMIUM.

Every lady wants a gold watch. Write the MAINE FARMER for particulars as to how to obtain this premium.

**Home Department.****THE SPARROW'S SONG.**

The following plea for the birds dates from an earlier day, but its publication gives of especial timeliness just now.

I'm only a little sparrow,
A bird of low degree;
I sit all of little value,
But the dear Lord cares for me.

He gives me a coat of feathers;
It's very plain, I know,
It wants a speck of crimson—
But it was not made for show.

He keeps me warm in winter,
And it shields me from the rain;
Worried and burdened with gold and purple,
Perhaps it would make me vain.

Now the springtime cometh,
I will build me a little nest,
With many a chirp of pleasure,
Is the spot I like the best.

There no barn nor storehouse,
I either sow nor reap,
God gives me a sparrow's portion,
And never a seed to keep.

Her meat is sometimes scanty,
Cannibal picking makes it sweet;
Always enough to feed me,
And life is more than meat.

There are many sparrows—
All over the world they are found—
Dear Heavenly Father knoweth
When one of them falls to the ground.

Small, we are not forgotten;
Though weak, we are not afraid,
We know that the dear Lord keepeth
The life of the creatures he made.

Through the thickest forest,
I light on many a spray;
Have no chart nor compass,
But I never lose my way.

Just fold my wings at nightfall,
Wherever I happen to be;
For the Father is always watching—
No harm can happen to me.

I only a little sparrow,
A bird of low degree,
But I know that the Father loves me—
Does that know his love for thee?

HISTORIES OF OUR CHILDHOOD HOMES.

Hardly any more eloquent testimony could be given to the essential sincerity of human nature than that which is afforded by the restful satisfaction with which we dwell upon the simple life and the unseasoned enjoyments that marked our earlier years. However different or surroundings may be now from what they were then, and whatever increase there may have been in the matter of comforts or even of luxuries, still there is a certain naturalness and wholesomeness about those earlier experiences that impress us with more and more of effect as we move farther away from them.

Children are like the birds; they expect to be taken care of. There is no sleep like the child's sleep; with him, the day reaches as far as the pillow and then the night begins. Children have their little burdens but they lay them by with their garments. They go to sleep with a smile and wake with a laugh for they expect to be taken care of. There are many men with hoary heads who would part with a good deal of their fortune if they could have just one more night when mother would come up of old, and the dear hands, that have so long rested, would tuck the clothes about them, commit them to God's care and seal the prayer with her kiss. It is one of the tender features of creative wisdom that we enter life through the little wicker gate of childhood, and that childhood can be so fragrant as to sweeten with its perfume all the years into which it ripens and melts.

ADDIE.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT HAT.

A becoming hat or bonnet is always an interesting and important subject to a well-dressed woman, for she knows however perfect may be the details of dress, wrap, gloves and all other necessary adjuncts of a woman's toilet, it remains for the hat to make or mar the final effects.

The question of personality is of primary consideration in selecting hats or bonnets, and women are beginning to see that the only way to obtain this individuality is to design, if not fashion, their own hats.

If a real effort were made by each woman to secure artistic effects, instead of such a frantic endeavor to get the latest fashion the world would be full of loveliness. The colors worn have more to do with the general appearance than most people imagine.

Some think it no matter what colors are worn so long as they are fashionable, but we should learn to select the colors most becoming to us, and avoid the ones which bring out our defects. Dame Fashion demands that we must have a new hat for every season, but we are not always ready nor able to meet these demands, and those who are ingenious enough to remodel or fashion their own hats are indeed fortunate. If one has this creative faculty, she can have hats and bonnets suitable for all occasions.

If she has not the money to purchase a new hat, she decides what she would like and proceeds to evolve it out of an idea.

Memory makes of each one's mind a picture gallery, and the pictures in that gallery that we never take down and never find the need of having retouched are the ones that were earliest put in place and which we never allow any later associations to overlap or obscure.

There is no such enduring service we can do for one as early furnishing them entirely with those "pleasant pictures," upon which their eyes can always rest in wholesome delight, and to which they go as they will only add distinction and impart a fuller tone. That was one of the advantages of the old-fashioned country ways of living, that our experience was so uniform and our surroundings so unaltered from day to day and from year to year that not only the house we lived in but all the thousand and one accompaniments that composed our home had time to familiarize themselves in our thoughts and even in our hearts.

A good many of the well-to-do children who are growing up now, never live long enough in one place to give chance for a "time exposure." They stay awhile here and a while there, and a good deal of the time are on the road. By this means the scenes through which they move are too evanescent to score a photographic record that will stay.

Apart from this is the fact that in the case of city-bred children there is little of the individuality about the home that is needed in order that the mental camera may have a well-marked effect for it to focus itself upon.

A city home may be warm and bright and cozy on the outside with no end of fancy furnishings and expensive bric-a-brac, but the same things are on exhibition next door and in all the houses on the block probably. Associations never cluster about a building that is simply the result of a row of duplicates. There ought to be a generous sprinkling of big trees and somewhere about, a dense forest for childlike imagination to brood mysteries in. A wide range of woods will do more for a child in a week than yellow bricks and dirty paving stones will do for him in a year.

It is a great thing for a child to grow up within earshot of a babbling brook. There is a kind of musicalness of spirit that will become his in that way that he will never be able to acquire from a

Secured with certainty and despatch, because I am interested and look after my claims.

Soldiers of the Rebellion or Spanish-American war, or their heirs, send me your claims or your inquiries.

ISAAC S. BANGS,
Waterville, Maine.

SPECIAL NOTICE

In order to make room in my warehouse I shall for a limited time be at present low prices on Hoes, Hoes, Mowers, Cultivators and other Farm Implements. It will pay you to write me for your general information.

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piano teacher or a fiddling master. He will have opportunity to see the days brighten in the East in the morning and watch some of the glory of the setting sun. Children in the city hardly ever see the sun come up or go down. To a child in the country there is likewise opportunity for him to see it rain. All we see in the city is falling water.

There are loved scenes which lie around the child's growing years in still closer embrace. Their hold upon us is only strengthened and deepened by the passage of time; for it seems one of the ways by which God would make apparent to us the emphasis he lays upon childhood that the farther we go in life the more indistinct and blurred its middle period becomes, but the more defined the things we did when a child. Life seems in that particular to be like the circumference of a circle, which, the longer we travel upon it the nearer we come to the point from which we started.

A benediction remains upon all the years of a man or woman whose heart is printed with lines of grace and sweet ness caught from scenes enacted in a home dominated by motives of love, sacrifice and piety. The family circle may be broken and many of those who composed it may have passed beyond the reach of our thoughts and almost beyond the reach of our prayers, but the walls of the heart are still hung with the delicate delineations of it all, and in our quiet, retrospective moments we yet move amid pictures that look down upon us in tender concern as with the presence of days and loved ones that are gone.

In such seasons of reminiscence we feel in us the traces of all those years of care-taking and safe guarding through which we were led by a father's strength and a mother's ministry, and there stay us by the scenes, fresh and new to memory as the light and dew of this morning, in which father's hand strengthened us and mother's love comforted us. We never quite get away from our first years; they not only make out a part of the men and women that we are to-day, but they are still present to our regard with the potency of an instant fact. Reminiscence makes us young even when we are old, and helps to keep us pure and fresh with the springtime that was in us years ago. A boy or girl can never become utterly bad so long as there remains with them the memory of father or mother in the attitude of prayer.

The most natural years of our lives we live while we are children, and there is always rest in getting back into touch with them. When the burdens press a little heavily, and the future is thick with uncertainties, the wish will sometimes shape itself that we might be back again among our free, fresh, childish days. We love in this way to think our way back into the past because we feel that some of the dew has evaporated from the leaves while the day has been moving toward its noon. It quiets us, too, for it works in us a feeling of trustful dependence as we live over the unanxious days when we were boys and girls.

Children are like the birds; they expect to be taken care of. There is no sleep like the child's sleep; with him, the day reaches as far as the pillow and then the night begins. Children have their little burdens but they lay them by with their garments. They go to sleep with a smile and wake with a laugh for they expect to be taken care of. There are many men with hoary heads who would part with a good deal of their fortune if they could have just one more night when mother would come up of old, and the dear hands, that have so long rested, would tuck the clothes about them, commit them to God's care and seal the prayer with her kiss. It is one of the tender features of creative wisdom that we enter life through the little wicker gate of childhood, and that childhood can be so fragrant as to sweeten with its perfume all the years into which it ripens and melts.

A. M. H.

QUICK AND SLOW COOKING.

One great mistake cooks make is as to how fast certain articles should be cooked. For instance, meat is always tough, even though it falls from the bones, if boiled hard. For soup, it should be put to cook in cold water and heated so slowly that it will not come to a boil in less than an hour, and then it should boil only very gently. When one wishes the flavor all to stay in the meat it should be put to cook in boiling water and allowed to boil a few minutes, and then set back where it will just simmer. Meat should not be salted until nearly done. Potatoes should boil briskly the first five minutes and then more slowly the remainder of the half hour. Beans, peas and corn should boil hard till done. Green vegetables should generally be cooked in salted water to beat retain their flavor. This is particularly true of onions and cabbage. One reason that young cooks pay so little attention to the above rules is that they think the difference is only in the flavor and that isn't much. But the greatest loss is in the taste. And that we may have all the nutrition certain foods possess we must give them the treatment they require.—*Eastport Sentinel*.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS: I am going to write about George Washington's wife.

In 1758, George Washington met Mrs. Custis, who was then but 26, 7 months a widow, and the richest woman in Virginia. In January they were married. Col. Washington dressed in blue, the coat lined with red silk and ornamented with silver trimmings; his waistcoat was embroidered with white satin, knee buckles of gold. The bride was dressed in a white satin quilted petticoat, a heavily corded white silk overskirt, diamond buckles and pearl ornaments. The bride was driven home behind six horses, Mr. Washington and Calvadade beside the coach.

With her two children, she soon went to Mt. Vernon, Mr. Washington's home, and when revolution was in the air, she wrote, in 1774: "My heart is in the cause. George is right; he always is. God has promised to protect the righteous, and I will trust him." To Patrick Henry she said, "I hope you will stand firm; I know George will." Her daughter, Nellie Custis, died at 17, and her son, George Custis, joined Mr. Washington's staff. Her husband visited Mt. Vernon only twice during the long war, but Martha affectionately called "Patsy" by Mr. Washington, joined him at Cambridge in his headquarters at what is known now as Mr. Longfellow's house, and she was also with him at Valley Forge, suffering all the privations, and busy from morning to night providing comforts for the sick soldiers.

While her husband was President, an English visitor recorded in 1794 that she was extremely simple in dress, and wore her gray hair turned up under a very plain cap. Her son died shortly after Yorktown, but left a daughter, Eleanor Parke Custis, and a son, George Washington Park Custis, the latter marrying Mary Lee Fitzhugh, going to live at Arlington, opposite the city of Washington, and leaving a daughter who became the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

After the death of Mr. Washington, Martha moved to the only chamber which overlooked his tomb, and which was in the attic. There she spent the remaining two and a half years of her life, her constant companion being a

servant cat, for which a hole was cut in the door that it might come and go freely. In 1802 she died, after burning all the letters she had received from her husband, desiring to keep them sacred from the world. I think that I will close now as I have written a very long letter.

From your friend,
ROSE ETHEL WEEKS, age 9.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS: I like to read the young folks' column, and as my other pieces escaped the waste-basket, I thought I would write again this time; the title of my piece is "Birds of Paradise." These birds are remarkable for their beautiful form and splendor of plumage. The plumage of the males is remarkable not only for brightness of tint, but also for a velvety texture and brilliant, metallic reflections. Tufts of feathers growing from the shoulders are so prolonged that they extend even beyond the tail, and they constitute the most beautiful part of the plumes of the bird of paradise, which are a highly prized article of commerce. The principal species of this genus are the common bird of paradise, the royal bird of paradise, the magnificent bird of paradise, the red bird of paradise, and the six-threaded or golden bird of paradise, from the head of which grow six long and threadlike feathers, each ornamented with an ornate black racket, three on each side. The common bird of paradise is about as large as a jay, and is almost always of a cinnamon color, with a throat of emerald green, whence it is sometimes called the emerald bird of paradise. The royal bird of paradise has two long feathers, which extend behind the tail and terminate in disks, like the feathers of a peacock. The red bird of paradise has very long feathers which extend far beyond the tail, which are very rich and beautiful. Birds of paradise are generally in flocks, and sometimes fly from one island to another, together. It is said that they can fly more easily against the wind than with it. In confinement they are lively and bold, and bestow great care on their plumage. About twenty-five specimens are now known. The value of these birds arises chiefly from the extraordinary development, and light and beautiful structure of the plumes which grow from the scapular and lateral portions of the body. If Daly Hall of North Berwick will find out my name and write to me, I will answer it. My name and address is 7-15-12-4-9-5-13. 8-21-4-18-15-14.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS: As our editor said he thought it would be much more interesting if we would write some story we have read instead of saying the same that some one else has said, I will try to interest you with a story I read not long ago of the hardships people had when settling the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Norris came from Europe in 1832; they then had two children, a boy and a girl. On the journey across the Eastern coast the little boy died first, and the little girl died with the scarlet fever. They last reached a place where they chose their home. Soon they had two children, and afterward two more were added to their flock. Mr. Norris raised a great many cattle, and fortune smiled upon them until a year later a plague raged among the cattle, and soon Mr. Norris was stricken down, and after a week of suffering, died. Then his wife, with her own hands, dug his grave beside the cottage he had loved so well, and on returning to the house, found her three oldest children suffering from the same malady. Their sickness was very short. Then the poor mother kissed the waxen faces, and bore them all alone and laid them side by side with their father. The little babe was still a picture of health, but too soon, as she watched, did she see the first shadow of the destroyer reflected on the face of the little one. It faded like a flower, and before two suns had come and gone it lay like a bruised lily on its mother's bosom. In three days the mother arose from her couch and laid the babe with its father. Mrs. Norris, with her husband's gun in hand, joined another party.

If this is printed I will write again.

Yours truly,
NELLINE BAKER, aged 12.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS: I was reading your letters in the Farmer last night and I saw that one of the boys was from Boston. My home was in Boston, but I now live in Centre Belmont with Mr. H. P. Farrow.

Last summer I planted an acre on shares, to potatoes, corn and beans, and my share came to \$12, and this year I am going to plant two acres.

I have bought ten acres and am going to commence a farm of my own. I have bought me a pig this spring and paid \$3. The way I earn my money, Mr. Farrow gives me all the hoop poles I can cut. Now I think this is about long enough, so I will close and would like to hear how some of the other boys are doing.

F. J. FERRIS.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS: I thought I would write for the Farmer. I like to read the boys' and girls' letters very much. I am a little girl eight years old and the most popular in my school.

My mother is a teacher and I like her very much.

ELEANOR BERTHA POWERS.

GIVE THE CHILDREN A DRINK

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and dried in small quantities. It is a great delicacy.

It is a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about 10¢ as much as coffee. 15¢ and 20¢.

DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., AUBURN, MAINE.

CANCER TUMOR

REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A PAIN OR LOSS OF BLOOD. IT IS A SOFT KNIFE OR PASTE USED.

DR. J. H. CILLEY, 14 Main Street, Belfast, Maine.

BRADFORD ACADEMY, Bradford, Maine. Founded 1803. For the higher education of young men. Classes in Classical and Scientific course of study, also Preparatory and Optional. Year begins Sept. 20, 1899.

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GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1899.

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The once-powerful farmers' alliance in Kansas is now run almost entirely by women. We do not believe they will make more mistakes than did the men.

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Those who see only evil in the present will find in the loss of another State denominational paper—*The Christian Mirror*—cause for further argument for the decadence of religion, whereas it is only evidence of change in public sentiment regarding denominational pride and purely sectarian interests. The *Mirror* is merged into the Congregationalist that its sphere of usefulness may be extended.

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The first attempt to transmit Atlantic messages by the Macarons wireless process will be made during the contest for the America's cup. Stations will be established at Sandy Hook and elsewhere along the course laid out for the great yacht race, from which the entire contest will be visible. Messages reporting the passage of these races will be transmitted from these stations to a point in the neighborhood of Waterville. If these are successful the whole process of telegraphy will rapidly be changed.

It is reported with much rejoicing that the next report of the State assessor will show a decided increase in the value of live stock kept in the State. Here is where the governor's "inflation of values"

"comes in, but we do not believe the farmers of Maine, who already pay more than their share of the expenses of government, are throwing their hats high in air. An increase in values by the State assessors this year will reach the towns next and a higher tax follow. Live stock is a kind of personal property not easily hidden.

The *New York Sun* asks "who is injured or ruined by the trusts?" It seems easy to answer the question. Every business man is injured through the door to competition, which is the life of healthy trade, being closed. Every small operator under the trust is injured in that he is crowded out. The laboring man is injured in that the number of operatives is materially reduced as large factories are massed under one management. The whole influence of trusts is inimical to our form of government, even if they reduce the cost of the manufactured commodity to the purchasers.

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and the money wisely expended, no criticism against high taxes could justly hold. If there is cause for complaint because of the excessive burden, the remedy lies first of all with the town and the voters thereof are alone responsible.

We have presented these figures as an illustration of the situation in the great majority of towns in Maine simply to indicate the proportion of State and county tax to the amount raised by the town, and strengthen the plea so often made for a sharper scrutiny, by the voters, of the individual appropriations proposed.

If the burdens of taxation are heavy the remedy lies first of all in reduced appropriations, strict economy, and with these there must go a more equitable valuation of the property of the town or city. The injustice of paying what others ought, by every sense of justice to pay, is the chief cause for criticism and this may well be more pronounced. At the same time, if relief is possible, it must come through uncovering property now hidden and the exercise of greater economy in appropriations and expenditures. Do not overlook the fact that the municipal tax formed the great bulk of the burden, and that relief is to be found by personal presence and activity in controlling appropriations at home.

not, they surely will go to destruction.

Oh, for a revival of the 'home spirit' in many of these houses where families live. Given mothers who pray instead of gossip, who lead instead of drive; given fathers who will enjoy home instead of the club, who will go to church, go bicycling with their children, lead their desires, and no child will ever bring such a home to disgrace."

REV. DR. C. F. PENNEY.

On Sunday afternoon, at his home in this city, the light of this life went out forever from the eyes of one of the sweetest and most helpful men the State has known, Rev. Charles F. Penney. An invalid for years he has kept his sufferings in the background, and against all obstacles preached the truth of God as he believed it. Dr. Penney was born in New Gloucester, Me., May 10, 1832. His parents were Ephraim and Patience E. (Stinchfield) Penney, and his early life was spent on the homestead and in the ordinary routine of farm work. When 13 years of age his mother died, but the influence of her life proved a potent factor in deciding his future course. While his early educational advantages were meager and primitive he developed a taste for reading which was greatly stimulated by a small circulating town library.

He prepared for college at New Hampton, N. H., and at Lewiston, Me., and was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1860, together with the late Dr. J. F. Phillips, missionary to India, Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Judge Symonds of Portland, and W. W. Thomas, Jr., minister to Norway and Sweden. His college graduation part was a literary disquisition and was regarded by impartial judges as the "first part in the class."

In 1862, he was graduated from the Divinity school at New Hampton, N. H., and entered upon the pastorate of the Free Baptist church in Augusta, in August of the same year. For 24 years he held the pastorate of the State Street Free Baptist church, during which time 436 persons were received into membership, 346 by baptism. The church prospered under his wise and efficient labor, becoming one of the leading churches in the city. Ill health made his resignation a necessity.

Mr. Cook's lecture called forth much discussion, which was participated in by Mr. W. P. Atherton, Mr. Pope, Prof. Gowell, Worthy Master Gardner and others. Mr. L. F. Abbott then gave his lecture on "The Ideal and Real in Small Fruits," emphasizing the benefits and comforts to be derived from small fruit gardens, and giving explicit directions for the setting and cultivation of the various small fruits usually grown in Maine:

"A good method is to have the small fruits and the vegetable garden in the same plot. As a rule, don't have it enclosed by a fence, but let a portion of the same be movable, for better convenience in cultivation. Have the garden in the form of a parallelogram, twice as long as wide, or thereabouts. It is some advantage to have the garden site range north and south, this for obvious reasons—more direct rays of the sun, placing the grape vines first, if these are to be grown. The blackberries might come next to the grapes, one or two rows, according to the size of the plot required for cultivation. Have the garden in the form of a parallelogram, twice as long as wide, or thereabouts. It is some advantage to have the garden site range north and south, this for obvious reasons—more direct rays of the sun, placing the grape vines first, if these are to be grown. The blackberries might come next to the grapes, one or two rows, according to the size of the plot required for cultivation. 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City News.

"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

The Daughters of the Revolution Augusta are to mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried within city limits.

It is reported that negotiations being completed for the occupancy of the shoe factory by one of the Kennedy valley firms.

A new sale stable for horses been opened on the east side of the river by Mr. H. F. Cummings, and addition will be made to accommodate horses.

A benefit concert for the City Hospital will be held May 15, under the direction of Mr. Hartt, with Miss Edye, Bath, as soloist. It will be a treat to all who can attend.

The new tramway to carry coal from the wharf to the engine room at the same hospital will be completed in time to carry the winter's stock. This means a great saving of labor and teams.

—Augusta Lodge I. O. O. F. observed the 50th anniversary of the order at new hall, Sunday. Rev. E. Barber, pastor, preached a sermon which greatly appreciated by the members visitors.

The death of Rev. Dr. Penney who occurred Sunday afternoon, removes one of the most faithful and zealous Christian workers of Maine, one who has identified with the work in Augusta many years.

Those who visit the hills on the glad spring days are sure to be impressed with the beauty and attractiveness of the Capital City. Augusta is a most attractive spot and made more so by buildings and grounds are improved.

It is said that Hon. P. O. Vickery ready to offer encouragement to the proposed railroad from Farmington to Augusta. Augusta has no more patriotic citizen than Mr. Vickery and always lends a willing ear to any proposal to the improvement of our business interests.

It is surely to be hoped that Augusta will not be the last city to close its saloons, frufts and other places of business on Sunday. If the present policy is to continue then the dry dealers and grocery men are behind in process in not keeping open. This is as great necessity for us as another.

—A grand treat is in store for lovers of good music in Maine during the coming in the concerts to be given by W. R. Chapman, assisted by Mademoiselle and other noted artists, most interesting, perhaps, being twelve year old pianist, Miss Bellfield. City hall should be the Friday evening by the music-lovingzens of Augusta. The refining influence of choice music rendered by artists not to be ignored and the more love the best is cultivated the better for town or city.

POLITICAL.

It is expected that during the present week Gov. Powers will nominate members of the cattle commission board of trustees for the industrial school for girls and commissioners traveling libraries. The cattle commissioners cannot act after the term which they were appointed lapse therefore until new ones are appointed and confirmed the State will be with those officials. Dr. E. J. Roberts, chairman of the board of dental examination will probably be re-appointed. Another State official likely to be returned Hon. Geo. M. Warren of Castine, a trustee of the Normal schools. The contest is with the cattle commission the probabilities being that Hon. F. S. Beau and Hon. J. M. Deering will be appointed while for the third the choices between Dr. G. H. Bailey, Hon. S. Adams and Ansel Holoway of Skowhegan. While the law does not require one of the number to be a veterinarian the duties of the board necessitate naming one in the great majority of cases and this it is said has caused delay naming the members. The indications point to the nomination of Mr. Adams who will make a most efficient officer.

COMMENCEMENT AT ORONO.

The programme for commencement week at the University of Maine, as arranged, is as follows:

Saturday, June 10. Junior Prize exhibition, in the Town Hall at 8 P.M.

Sunday, June 11. Baccalaureate Address, in the Methodist Church, at 3 P.M.

Monday, June 12. Convocation, in the University Chapel at 2 P.M. Class Day exercises, in the Town Hall.

Mental services for the late Ex-President C. A. Allen, alumni and undergraduates, enlisted and died during the Spanish war.

The M. E. Club, at 8 P.M.

Tuesday, June 13. Exhibition Drill, on the Campus, at 10 A.M. Receptions by the Fraternities, at 3 P.M. Reception by the Class of 1891, at 5 P.M.

Wednesday, June 14. Commencement exercises, in the M. church, at 10:30 A.M.

Meeting of the Alumni Association immediately after the dinner.

Commencement Concert, at 8 P.M.

The catalogue of Columbian University, Washington, for 1898-99 contains the names of three University of Maine among its faculty: Arthur M. Huntington, '76, professor of obstetrics, zoophysics; F. Lamson-Sorbin, '73, professor of botany; George P. Merrill, professor geology and mineralogy.

During the first four months of the library of the University of Maine has had 670 volumes added to it by purchase and gift.

So far as is known the first public exhibition of wireless telegraphy given the State of Maine was that of Prof. S. Stevens at the University of Maine, a lecture before the Athene Club of Bangor, on Fast Day. The oscillations required in the experiments are produced by means of a ten inch Spittidoff induction coil recently purchased by the college.

The liberal stakes opened by Col. M. Hill, Pittsfield, have been extended will not close until June 1st. Owners and drivers should take notice.

County News.

—Frank Whitney, a Maine Central brakeman, was badly injured while shunting cars at Gardiner, Tuesday.

—Mrs. O. F. Walker of Oakdale is suffering from serious blood poisoning, resulting from sticking a sewing needle in her foot.

The verdict in the Geo. Fred Terry case (the Fairfield Floral Co.) is guilty, but sentence has not yet been passed. Account of his physical condition the other indictment will wait.

The Hallowell Granite Works have commenced the shipment of 25 16-ton blocks of granite for a Chicago contract. These blocks are about seven feet square and three feet in thickness.

High water on the Kennebec the past ten days has caused some anxiety.

The greatest amount of snow around the head waters accounts for the steady rise and high pitch.

Charles Hall, an employee in the Emerson & Stevens scythe and axe factory at Oakland, was instantly killed, Friday forenoon, by the bursting of a gunpowder over which he was sitting at his work.

—By the slipping of a rope holding a staging used by painters at Hollingsworth and Whitney's mills, Winslow, Tuesday, two men fell thirty feet, striking a wall, one being instantly killed and the other seriously injured.

The many friends of Mr. John H. McCloud, Waterford, the well known newspaper correspondent, will be rejoiced to know that, through the skillful treatment of Dr. F. S. Bigelow of Skowhegan, his eyeight is being restored. May the recovery be complete and permanent.

—Scrofula Sores.—"My baby at two months had scrofula sores on cheek and arm. Local applications and physicians' medicine did little or no good. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him permanently. He is now, year, with smooth fair skin." Mrs. S. W. Worcester, Farmington Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; the non-irritating and cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Broken-down Health

HEALTE

may be restored if you start right. It takes fuel to run an engine, and you must burn it right to get the power. To regain health, you must have good food and digest it.

L.F. Atwood's Bitters begin right here. They restore digestion, regulate the bowels, purify the blood.

35c. a bottle. Avoid Imitations.

MERCHANDISE FOR HOME FARM FIELD

GALVANIZED WIRE 100-POUND-ROLLS-SHORT LENGTHS WRITE FOR PRICES.

ANY GAUGE 8-19 CHICAGO HOUSEWIRKING @ CHICAGO

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The International Creamery in Calais, Me., has been sold to Mr. George Palmer and Alexander. This property is furnished with the best apparatus and is ready for business. It is in a good situation for supplies from New England and material will be drawn from large sections of country by Washington County and other railroads. Apply to George Palmer in Calais, April 22, 1899.

THOROUGHBRED Registered Tamworth Rock and Rose Comb Brown Leghorn chickens. Eggs for hatching \$1.00 for 16. Rock Hill, Farm, Greenville, Maine.

GOAT IMPS.—CROSS PIGS four to five weeks old, blood, per pair, \$7.00 male, \$4. Also breeding sows for sale. BRACKETT, East No. Yarmouth, Me.

JANESE MILLET SEED. Maine grown. Yield pounds seed sufficient for one acre, a pound; 18 lbs. mail. C. E. SMITH, Rockland, Me.

MALES WANTED for 10 months old. 5 ft. 2 in.; for a year old, mottled faced, 5 ft. 2 in.; for a year old, black faced, 5 ft. 2 in.

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS from the well known stock of J. F. HEMERY, Chelmsford, Vt.

FARM FOR SALE in Madison, 100 acres, good house, machine building, good buildings, well wooded and watered. Good soil. Good location, desirable in every respect; must be sold. Address F. A. DENNIS, Augusta, Me.

Eggs for HATCHING.—From pure breed Barred and White Plymouth Rocks—five layers, for one sitting: two sets, \$1.25. White Pekin ducks, 75 cents each. White Leghorns, 25 cents each. Warren, Me.

BUTTERMAKER.—An expert butter maker for a small farm, wants to rent a cottage, with a garden, near a village, where there is a good market for his butter.

Address "D. B." care Maine Farmer, 2327.

WANTED—A thoroughbred horse.

Durham or Ayrshire bull 12 to 18 months old. (DRAFT PREFERRED). Address E. M. Hill, Greenville, Me. 4427.

C. J. SHAW, Sears Island, Searsport, Me., Breeder of Cattle Club Jerseys: also Jersey and Guernsey for dairy cows. Some calves, heifers and Berkshires for sale. 4125.

CHOICE SEEDS FOR SALE. How wanted. Go to G. W. WADLTON's, Augusta, for Cattle Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds. Highest Price paid for Hogs.

ROSE COME BROWN LEGHORNS, originally from J. M. Jackson, Jackson, N.Y. 125.

DAHLIAS, 20 kinds (my selection), for \$1.00 postpaid. Purchaser's self.

GOAT IMPS.—Cross pigs, 1000 varieties. List of nearly 600 kinds on application. May be planted successfully under glass.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from pure breed Rock, Wyandottes and S. C. L. Leghorns, Black Langshans, etc.

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THEY THAT SIT IN DARKNESS.

By JOHN MAKIE.

(Copyright, 1899, by Frederick A. Stokes Company.)

"This is rather an out of the way affair," he remarked, frankly enough. "I certainly received notice from Rodger Mackenzie of the Robinson river regarding the murder of one John Farquharson by the blacks on Scrubby creek, but he didn't say he positively identified the body as John Farquharson's."

"But Farquharson's papers were found on the body," I insisted.

"It was easy to put them there," he remarked dryly. His eyes wandered over the table. "Have some beer." he added, heavily enough.

I thanked him, but declined, much to the astonishment of the storekeeper.

"Of course," continued the magistrate, "when Sexton's body was found no one knew anything about the murderer. Since then Farquharson has been the suspect. Now, this man you've come to me about, who goes under the name of John Tyndall, has been recognized by certain parties who have given the information and who are now in the Macarthur, as Farquharson. Mr. Russell here, a brother J. P., issued the warrant. I've only done my duty by having him arrested, and unless it can be proved that he's not our man I must commit him for trial. I suppose you've known him for some time?"

"Yes, for some considerable time," I replied, with difficulty keeping cool. "But I needn't trouble you by explaining the nature of the mistake you've made, until you've had an opportunity of justifying your action. Is it a fair question to ask if the character of your information is above suspicion?"

The police magistrate's face flushed slightly, and he appeared not a little annoyed. I wonder now why he did not kick me out.

"Mr. Parker," he said, "I'm not here to discuss the pros and cons of this case with you or any one else. Pardon me if I show any warmth in the matter, but tomorrow, if there's been any mistake in arresting the wrong man, you'll have an opportunity of proving it. If not, I'll be obliged to commit him for trial, and as the government cutter's in the river, must send him round and deliver him up to the Queensland authorities. In the meantime, you wish to see your friend?" By means."

He touched a small bell. The sergeant reappeared.

"Sergeant, Mr. Parker here wishes to see the prisoner. Perhaps we may have the pleasure of seeing you later on, Mr. Parker. Good afternoon."

I was taken round to the police barracks, some 60 yards distant, and had a long chat with Jack. What I said to him it is unnecessary to relate. Strange enough one point never touched upon by us was his real identity. He seemed to take it for granted that I considered it immaterial. We only speculated upon what weight Miss Mackenzie's, Gordon's and Savile's testimony as to the recognition of the body by the squatter would have with the police magistrate. But the most important feature of the case would be the nature of the prosecution. Would it be sufficiently strong to outweigh ours? I expressed my intention of going down to the township and getting information on this point. It would not do to leave everything to chance. Besides, I considered that when we had to fight the devil it would serve no good purpose to shrink by the tail to split ethical hairs. If Jack were Farquharson, he had at least not committed the murder. It would, however, be necessary to prove that he was not Farquharson, in order to avoid a miserable victim of captivity, while which suspicion might be diverted from the real murderer. The end would justify the means.

Jack seemed apathetic. He either considered his case hopeless or he was regardless of consequences.

"I don't see why you should put yourselves to all this trouble about me," he said.

His indifference only made me the more determined and occasioned me to speak my mind to him somewhat plainly.

"Jack, if you'll excuse my saying so, you're a fool! Leave this affair to me. I'll look after your case tomorrow. I showed the police magistrate my papers, and he said there would be no trouble about my appearing for you. You're Jack Tyndall to the best of my belief, and I can swear to it if necessary without perplexing myself. It won't do to let them make out that you're Farquharson, for then they'll commit you for trial, pack you off to Cooktown, and there's no saying what may happen. Besides, once out of the district we'd never find out who did commit the murder. In the meantime put a stiff heart to a steele brace. Here's some tobacco for you."

I then gave him Miss Mackenzie's message and, saying I would see him first thing in the morning, went. Though my words were purposely easy going and even brusque, my heart was heavy.

I went on to the township, where I strolled into the combined shop and drugshop kept by one Jack Reid. It was a typical place of its kind, all iron roof and veranda.

The room in use for shop and bar was roomy and comparatively cool. At one end was a rough counter manned by the barkeeper, dark eyed, alert, in shirt sleeves and with a cabbage tree hat on his head. Ranged behind him were bottles, barrels and an assortment of general merchandise as varied in its nature as the contents of a dry goods store in Chicago. A few barrels and benches were ranged around for the accommodation of the company. The company, however, mostly preferred the counter, as affording a point of vantage which based its claims to superiority of position in that when skating for drinks was resorted to the dice could be easily passed round and the drinks themselves were handy. The bushmen and cattlemen present were of the usual type—garrulous, heavily bearded and travel stained. The man from the cutter who wore a coat was looked upon as giving himself airs. A pair of molekin trousers and a shirt-worn outside the former—rolled up at the sleeves was the prevailing fashion in dress. The inevitable revolver in its case on the belt completed the costume.

Having finished breakfast, I went over to the police barracks and saw Jack. He had recovered much of his coolness and self confidence by this time. There was a look of quiet determination on his face refreshing to see

pitch and toss with half crowds in another corner.

I saluted the company, as was customary, and went to the bar. To enter a hotel and not drink was then just as extraordinary and reprehensible as taking a "Jack Smithie," i. e., a lone drink—or without inviting every one in the room to drink with you. I therefore called upon those present to "breast the bar and signify by what deaths they would die."

That was a popular form of suicide was evidenced by the alacrity with which the entire company responded to the invitation. In fact, three or four old lechers who had some days previously undergone the process of "laminating down," and were now in the condition when a drink is not only doubly acceptable but a sort of physical necessity to alleviate that prostration called "suffering recovery," were so moved that, having first assisted themselves with water, they got together in a corner of the bar and, holding out their glasses toward me, began to sing in anything but the steadiest or most musical voices.

"Come, all up your glasses and drink what you can; whatever's the damage I'll pay. So be easy and free while you're drinking with me."

"A man you don't meet every day."

They were doubtless right so far the last assertion, considered as a personal sense, was considered. Still, I kind of man these convivial old fish had special reference to was a man like themselves, who came in with his £1 or £20 check, as the case might be after a long spell of busk work for some squatter, or after a long overland trip.

"I am a complete wreck; appetite gone, nervous system impaired; could not sleep; and was so weak that I could not stand on my feet ten minutes," wrote Dr. Pierce's Golden South Grant Ave., Columbus, Ohio. "I only weigh 95 lbs. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me in two days."

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"Come, all up your glasses and drink what you can; whatever's the damage I'll pay. So be easy and free while you're drinking with me."

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What's in a Name?



There were many Franklins, only one Benjamin; there are scores of Sar-sparillas, only one Ayer's. It has been curing people year in and year out for

50 Years.

Any doctor in the land who believes in any Sar-sparilla only believes in Ayer's; and any unbiased, right-minded man will tell you that it is and always has been "the leader of them all."

AYER'S

There's everything in that name.

ALL DRUGISTS SELL AYER'S SAR-SPARILLA. \$1.00 A BOTTLE.

Grange News.

Maine State Grange.
State Master,
GRADIAZ GARDNER, Rockland.
State Overseer,
M. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.
State Lecturer,
ELIJAH COOK, Vassalboro.
State Secretary,
E. H. LIPSET, Auburn. Dirigo P. O.
Executive Committee,
GRADIAZ GARDNER, Rockland.
H. E. LIPSET, Auburn.
Hon. B. F. BAIGES, Auburn.
L. W. JOHN, Dexter.
D. O. BOWEN, Morrill.
BOYDEN BRANCH, East Eddington.
Grange Gatherings.

May 17—Penobscot and Somerset Union, Duxbury.
May 27—Penobscot Pomona, No. Bradford.
May 31—Sagadahoc Pomona, Bowdoin.
May—Waldo Pomona, Waldo.

Turner grange is preparing for an insectarian feast, June 17, when Hon. J. H. Manley is to deliver his instructive lecture upon Oliver Cromwell, in the new grange hall. Having had the pleasure of listening to this rich treat, we advise every patron who can to make plans to be present.

Special Deputy E. H. Thorndike of Rockland organized a new grange at South Thomaston, Thursday night, with 31 charter members. Master, A. O. Glover; lecturer, G. L. Putnam; secretary, Miss Minnie Lunt; this is a good field for a live grange and there is promise of growth and stability.

Exeter grange No. 86, has sustained a great loss in the sudden death of Sister Ella Folsom, wife of Bro. Frank E. Folsom of Exeter Mills. The funeral on Thursday, May 4, was largely attended by members of the Order and other friends. Sister Folsom was a very lovely character, and one of our most earnest, faithful workers.

Readfield grange held one of its usual interesting meetings, Saturday, May 6. The first and second degrees were conferred in the morning, and a good programme carried out in the afternoon. Much interest is manifested in the entertainment to be given by the bachelor members, Friday evening, May 12. Everything is being done to make this a grand success.

State Deputy A. Holway is busy after new granges and on Monday instituted another in Cumberland county, at West Falmouth. Earnest work by a wide substantial return. The grange starts with membership of 75, and has a charter membership of any grange in the State. Among the officers installed are L. W. Hadlock, Master; Mrs. F. B. Blanchard; Lecturer; S. G. Huston, Secretary.

MEETING OF WALDO COUNTY GRANGE.

Waldo County Pomona grange met, April 25 with Seabrook grange, Burnham, and was called to order at 10 o'clock. The following officers were present: Master, Overseer, Assistant and Lecturer, all from the Burnham grange. A class of 12 was instructed in the fifth degree. Twelve granges were represented in Waldo county. Kennebec county was represented by Sister Learned and Somersett county by Brother Goodwin. Remarks for good of the order were made by J. G. Harding, B. F. Foster, C. L. Whitten and others. Noon recess was taken. At the opening of the afternoon session the address of welcome was given by Miss Mary A. Emery. B. F. Foster responded very pleasantly in behalf of the Pomona. The topic, "Are the expenses of the Board of Agriculture excessive according to the benefit derived from it?" was discussed by several. J. G. Harding was in favor of giving the Board of Agriculture a broader scope. He was in favor of the board electing the secretary, and the legislature, as talked about last winter.

The farmers pay one-third of the State tax, while agriculture receives but a small part of the appropriations. The Board of Agriculture is an educator. The farmer's wife used to think she made the very best butter. Now she knows that, with two or three cows, the cream has to be kept too long to get a

ANDROSCOGGIN POMONA GRANGE.

Androscoggin Pomona met with West Minot grange, Wednesday, May 3. West Minot grange has a fine grange establishment—two story building, grange hall in second story, dining room next below, and stalls for horses in the basement.

The meeting was a good one through interest. Important subjects were discussed. The forenoon was occupied by the admission of fourteen new members—the fifth degree being conferred according to the regulation rules of the grange. After a good dinner the principal part of the work began. The chorister of the grange, Bro. True of Turner, was well received. Musical exercises were much to the interest of the meeting. An address of welcome was given by Bro. Crooker, master of West Minot grange, responded to by the worthy master, who said among other good things: "There was \$40,000 invested in grange property in Androscoggin county; they have every reason to be proud of their granges of their achievements."

The literary programs included the following: Recitation and essay by Sister Cobb; recitation by Sister Beulah Ramdell, a little sister four or five years old, and it was fine, too. Such little sisters are the bright stars of the grange. Recitation entitled "Cigarette" by Sister Beatrice of Minot. The execution was plain creating an atmosphere of sisterhood, Sister Beatrice putting considerable dramatic power in the delivery. Song and chorus by Sister Libby of Danville Junction grange.

Bro. McKenney, secretary of Maine Board of Agriculture, reviewed the work of the grange indicating the importance of activity in every department. The following question was discussed: "What are the principal objects of the grange at the present time?" Question was put by Bro. Leland of West Minot, who said it was a hard question to answer. The grange was well conceived, its secret character enabled it to do many things that could not be done by an open organization. Our order was supposed to be one of farmers. He believed there were men in the grange whose views are not our views. We should restrict ourselves

to those views.

Appointment of committee of time and place for good of the order.

Music.

Address of welcome by Mrs. Clements.

Recitation by Miss F. P. Folsom.

Question: "Resolved, that the breeding of special-purpose animals is preferable to the general-purpose animals?" Answer, N. A. Littlefield; Neg. Joseph Ellis.

11. Remainder of the programme to be furnished Silver Harvest grange, Waldo.

May 23. Programme:

1. Opening exercise.

2. Conferring fifth degree.

3. Report of trustees.

4. Programmes for good of the order.

5. Appointment of committee of time and place for good of the order.

6. Music.

7. Address of welcome by Mrs. Clements.

8. Recitation by Miss F. P. Folsom.

9. Question: "Resolved, that the breeding of special-purpose animals is preferable to the general-purpose animals?" Answer, N. A. Littlefield; Neg. Joseph Ellis.

10. Remainder of the programme to be furnished Silver Harvest grange.

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